

**TWELTH ANNUAL IAFIE CONFERENCE AND FIRST ANNUAL
CONFERENCE OF IAFIE'S EUROPEAN CHAPTER IN BREDA,
THE NETHERLANDS
JUNE 22-24, 2016**



Leading international organization for Intelligence Education, IAFIE was formed in June 2004 as a result of a gathering of 60 – plus intelligence studies trainers and educators. Coming from various intelligence disciplines including national security, law enforcement and competitive intelligence, they recognized the need for a professional association that would span their diverse disciplines and provide a catalyst and resources for their development and that of Intelligence Studies.

The mission of the Association is to advance research, knowledge and professional development in intelligence education by:

- providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and information;
- fostering relationships and cultivating cooperation among intelligence professionals in academia, business, and government;
- developing, disseminating, and promoting theory, curricula, methodologies, techniques, and best practices for pure and applied intelligence;
- serving as a liaison between other professional organizations and centres of excellence;

Already a tradition, the annual IAFIE Conference will focus next year on Connecting Intelligence Education Communities: Europe, North America, and beyond, and will be held in Breda, the Netherlands, between June 22-24, 2016. The European Chapter will gather scholars and practitioners from various national Intelligence communities in a two day conference with six key-note speakers and no less than 24 workshops.

With a variety of keynote speakers and a broad array of panels, the IAFIE conference intends to further explore current questions for the Intelligence field and provide the beginning of an answer to them, thereby contributing to both the public understanding of intelligence and the quality of intelligence teaching and practice. Further information about IAFIE membership, projects and details of conference can be found at www.iafie.org

**„SECURITY IN THE BLACK SEA REGION. SHARED CHALLENGES,
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE” (SBSR) THIRD EDITION
BUCHAREST-SIBIU, May 30 – June 4, 2016**



The Romanian Intelligence Service, organizes, during May 30th and June 4th 2016, via its National Intelligence Academy, the third edition of the international program “Security in the Black Sea Region. Shared challenges, sustainable future” (SBSR). The program has been developed in partnership with Harvard University and with the participation of National Intelligence University (US).

Carried out under the auspices of the Romanian Presidential Administration, SBSR takes on the philosophy, mission and goals of the Regional Black Sea Security Program (BSSP), which was initiated by Harvard University 15 years ago. The current program also embraced the mission to promote and enhance regional actors' responsibility and initiative in approaching security challenges in the Black Sea Region. **The third edition focuses on “Convergent forms of power in the Black Sea Region. Think hard, act smart”.**

The Black Sea Region has witnessed in recent years dramatic shifts in the balance of power. While the sovereignty and democratic development of the countries in the region have been placed under pressure by confrontational geopolitics, hybrid warfare, global terrorism or, at times, internal corruption and political imbalances, actionable responses have become a critical factor in addressing regional security. Therefore, the new ecology of power, which is significantly different from that experienced a decade ago, speaks of an increasing need to reframe and map out national interests, interconnect regional alliances and improve complex interdependences. It is in this context that we would like to dedicate the 2016 edition of the “Security in the Black Sea Region. Shared challenges, sustainable

future” Program to debate current convergent forms of power in the Black Sea Region and their impact in creating the right tools for conflict resolution and sustainable development throughout the region.

This year's edition will be honoured by keynote speakers and participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Georgia, Greece, the Netherlands, the United States, the Russian Federation, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine, as well as high ranking officials and experts from the European Union and NATO. For more details please visit <http://www.sbsr.ro>.

**INTELLIGENCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY
THE 22nd EDITION
BUCHAREST, OCTOBER 13-14, 2016**



Intelligence and security studies and their instrumental use by practitioners remains a constantly changing and challenging endeavor, requiring interdisciplinary perspectives. *Therefore* We invite academics, experts and practitioners from the classical disciplines of intelligence and security studies as well as e.g. IT&C, law, mathematics, social sciences and humanities to offer insights derived from each's discipline.

The 22nd edition of the annual International Conference Intelligence in the Knowledge Society (IKS) aims to explore multi and inter-disciplinary perspectives on the interaction, intersection and interdependence between the exponentially growing new technologies, security and intelligence.

The security studies section of the conference, The future world(s) of security, welcomes specialists from various fields to study by reflecting on core themes like: revolutions of community thinking and power structures – implication for national security; new forms of good governance, active citizenship and collective security; information and communication technology; Connectivity, wellbeing and surveillance; bioengineering the future of security; belonging, conflict and the weaponization of identity; identity, allegiance and the security implications of multiple loyalties; understanding history, understanding the future past of our secure environment.

Intelligence at a crossroads, the intelligence studies section of the conference, welcomes specialists from various fields to study by reflecting on core themes like: intelligence as a process, activity, product; intelligence education between the need for secrecy and the competitive advantages of openness; transformations of the organizational culture of intelligence agencies; the Cinderella complex of intelligence analysts; technological

evolution – amplifying knowledge or vulnerability in intelligence practice; patterns of accelerated evolution vs. systematization of intelligence practice.

The conference will also explore ways in which intelligence and security methods and practices need to be reshaped to address the challenges of asymmetric, smarter, better and faster aggressors. Controversial topics, innovative solutions, best practices and challenges to be overcome will be addressed in an interactive manner by key note speakers and participants alike. For details please visit the site <http://www.intelligencestudies.ro>

CITYCOP
CITIZEN INTERACTION TECHNOLOGIES
YIELD COMMUNITY POLICING
June 2015 - May 2018



“Mihai Viteazul”

National Intelligence Academy (MVNIA) is partner in CITYCoP project, being responsible with the training program design.

Theories underlying community policing received new impetus with the recent advent of smartphones and social media and especially

user-generated content (UGC) where citizens engage in closer interaction with their local community and law enforcement agency (LEA)

The years 2010-2014 have seen a rapid upsurge of smartphone apps aimed at improving crime reporting and other forms of UGC and interaction associated with community policing. Yet these apps are characterised by a predominantly Anglo-Saxon approach with the largest number originating in the USA, a few in Canada, Australia and with the UK apparently the only major EU state where there has been some take up of these technologies.

CITYCoP sets out to find out why the EU appears to be lagging behind although Community Policing is nominally a policy which has been put into action in a number of EU countries. It then goes on to develop a solution including a new smartphone app and on-line portal which are capable of being deployed in any European city while still retaining “local flavour” and diversity. These ICT solutions will also be designed from scratch to be fully compliant with strict privacy and data protection laws. A training scheme, including use of serious games, will be developed to assist training of officers and citizens in use of the app and portal.

CITYCoP will benefit from a multidisciplinary approach that will include the sociology of community policing as well as cognitive science perspectives of the citizen’s interaction with community and LEAs through technology. CITYCoP involves 22 institutions from 13 countries and has been

awarded with EU Horizon2020 funding. The partners in CITYCoP build on long years of successful collaboration in EU projects dealing with UGC, smart surveillance and privacy (CONSENT, SMART, RESPECT) positioning CITYCoP solutions to achieve integration into smart city eco-systems. CITYCoP will pilot deployments of multi-lingual smartphone apps, portals and serious games training packages in Bucharest (Romania), Lisabon (Portugal), Florence (Italy), and Sheffield (UK).

CARISMAND
CULTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN MAN-MADE
AND NATURAL DISASTERS
October 2015 - September 2018



“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy (MVNIA) is partner in CARISMAND project, being responsible with the research of risk perceptions in different cultural contexts and crises.

As risks are not “objective” but socially and culturally constructed, disaster management which is aware, respects, and makes use of local cultural aspects will be not only more effective but,

at the same time, also improve the community’s disaster coping capacities.

CARISMAND is setting out to identify these factors, to explore existing gaps and opportunities for improvement of disaster policies and procedures, and to develop a comprehensive toolkit which will allow professional as well as voluntary disaster managers to adopt culturally-aware everyday practices. This goal will be achieved by approaching the links, and gaps, between disaster management, culture and risk perception from the broadest possible multi-disciplinary perspective and, simultaneously, developing a feedback-loop between disaster management stakeholders and citizens to establish, test, and refine proposed solutions for culturally-informed best practices in disaster management.

Whilst experts from a variety of fields (in particular legal, IT, cognitive science, anthropology, psychology, sociology) will undertake a comprehensive collation of existing knowledge and structures, a number of Citizen Summits and Stakeholder Assemblies will be organised. Systematically, CARISMAND will use an approach that examines natural, man-made and technical disasters, placing at the centre of attention specific aspects that affect culturally informed risk perceptions, eg whether disasters are caused intentionally or not, the different “visibility” of hazards, and various time scales of disasters such as slow/fast onset and short- and long-term effects.

CARISMAND involves 19 institutions from 14 countries and has been awarded with EU Horizon2020 funding. By organising six Citizen Summits (two per disaster category per year in two separate locations) where such disaster risks are prevalent, and three Stakeholder Assemblies (one per year) where the results are discussed through a wide cross-sectional knowledge transfer between disaster managers from different locations as well as from different cultural backgrounds. The “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy will co-ordinate a Work Package that relates to the part of the project that deals with risk perceptions in the context of cultural factors, man-made and natural disasters.

SAFFRON
SEMANTIC ANALYSIS AGAINST FOREIGN
FIGHTERS RECRUITMENT ONLINE NETWORKS
2015-2018



The “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy is part of the SAFFRON project – *Semantic Analysis Against Foreign Fighters Recruitment Online Networks* – that is financed by the European Commission through the Program Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism.

The conflict in Syria may be the first conflict in which a large number of Western fighters have been documenting their involvement in conflict in real-time, and where – in turn – social media represents an essential source of information and inspiration to them. Analysing the recent trends about recruitment of foreign fighters by terrorist groups, and comparing online communication strategies, the SAFFRON project observe the development of a bottom-up social media strategy, which facilitates the progression of the individual from non-violence into violence.

Considering the increasing role the social media plays in the online recruitment and radicalization of foreign fighters, the project aims at developing a test tool capable of identifying in a timely fashion manner all internet activities pertained to online radicalization and all signals pointing at radicalization of single individuals.

REACT
PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-1669
SOCIAL PERCEPTION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES
IN RISK PREVENTION. A NATIONAL SECURITY PERSPECTIVE ()
October 2015 - September 2017



Social perceptions and communication strategies in risk prevention. A national security perspective is a project supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation, CNCS – UEFISCDI implemented by “Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy through the National Institute for Intelligence Studies.

The management of and communication about risks has become a major question of public policy and intellectual debate in the modern world. Risk perception analysis focuses on subjective judgments that people make about the characteristics and severity of a particular risk. Our research project proposes the use of qualitative research methods (Q sort method) in order to measure and define Romanians' knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding national security risks.

In order to improve our capacity to prevent, prepare and respond to major national security risk, we want to answer the following key questions: What is the level of knowledge on national security risks in the Romanian society? What are the main concerns of Romanians? What information does the society need regarding this risk?

In this respect, the main objectives of our research are:

1. Analyse and understand the limits of the current risk management and risk communication strategies, through a content analysis of the strategic documents elaborated by national security institutions.
2. Improve our understanding of how people perceive and act in relation to risk. Having greater knowledge in the field of social risk perception can thus improve the quality and impact of decisions throughout society, and the quality of risk communication strategies.

3. Provide a new perspective over the social risk perception in Romania, by suggesting an alternative method for measuring risk perception (Q sort method).

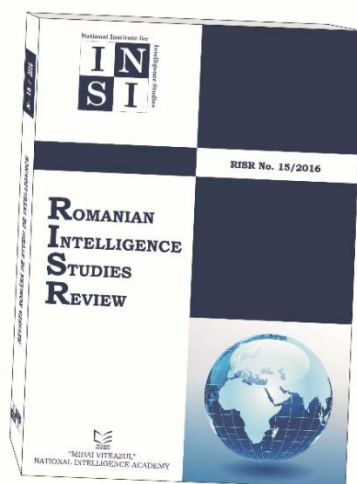
Therefore, the objective of our research consists in the elaboration of some solutions for the optimization of the management of security risks and communication strategies for national security institutions, through the analysis and evaluation of social perception over national security risks.

REACT project aims to improve the research skills on risk perception of the research team members through their involvement in conducting sociological research in a relatively new field at national level: social risk perception analysis. The research is focused on identifying patterns among the different variables (respondents) for each subject analysed (statement) and on finding evidence to prove there is a connection between the performances of the two variables. Taking this into consideration, the Q-sort methodology provides a basis for the systematic study of subjectivity, of points of view, opinions, convictions, attitudes towards national security risks.

Beyond the academic contribution to the study of national security risks, we intend to provide an assessment of the perception of national security risks by the Romanian society, by conducting a research using the Q-sort method on a sample of individuals from the academic, private, civil society and institutional (national security institutions) environment.

We may conclude that our project has a political, economic, cultural and social impact, it contributes to the reduction of the gaps in knowledge in the field of intelligence analysis between Romania and other European states, to the reduction of the people's vulnerability and to an increased resilience towards national security risks.

CALL FOR PAPERS RISR no. 15/2016



“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy, via its National Institute for Intelligence Studies, publishes the Romanian Intelligence Studies Review (RISR), a high quality peer reviewed and indexed research journal, edited in Romanian and English twice a year. Submission deadlines are February 1st and July 1st. Authors interested in publishing their paper in RISR are kindly invited to submit their proposals electronically in .doc/.docx format at our e-mail address rersi@sri.ro, with the subject title: RRSI article proposal.

The aim of the journal is to create a framework for debate and to provide a platform accessible to researchers, academicians, professional, practitioners and PhD students to share knowledge in the form of high quality empirical and theoretical original research papers, case studies, conceptual framework, analytical and simulation models, literature reviews and book review within security and intelligence studies and convergent scientific areas.

Topics of interest include but are not limited to:

- Security paradigms in the 21st century
- International security environment
- Security strategies and policies
- Security Culture and public diplomacy
- Intelligence in the 21st century
- Intelligence Analysis
- Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)
- History and memory in Intelligence

RISR shall not accept or publish manuscripts without prior peer review. Articles will be selected based on their relevance to the journal's theme,

originality and scientific correctness, as well as observance of the publication's norms. Material which has been previously copyrighted, published, or accepted for publication will not be considered for publication in the journal. There shall be a review process of manuscripts by one or more independent referees who are conversant in the pertinent subject area.

Author(s) should follow the latest edition of APA style in referencing. Please visit www.apastyle.org to learn more about APA style, and <http://www.animv.ro> for author guidelines.